NO. 368.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. A BROTHER'S RECOLLECTION OF AN ONLY

BY MARY IRVING.

mine again, with a soft sigh.

Was ever the like heard! Not to put on

want me to put it on; he never told you Take it away! dear father, who has gone to Heaven."

Papa has gone to Heaven!" she repeated. he lifted her tiny finger toward the sky, ing her arm. lathed in the deepest azure of a summer after-

trast with the gloomy dress.

Yes, vir, if mamma and brother Ralph are ing." she answered, with a puzzled look.

ill hazards, from the shock of excitement

"I know! I know!" and she clapped her

hands again.
But on our return to the house she astonished Naney, who came to put her to bed, with the information that her papa's "singing soul" had gone up into the white clouds, and she was going to "hark for it' all the next day."

Likeway and she clapped her to resentatives of the people, would in themselves produce a revolution. One emirent art's', one we are already proud to own, has promised a historical picture, which I think our Government will be rich in possessing.

Likeway are up Missay.

wreck of reason! Thank God! the soul is im-The child stated at her in bewilderment, mortal; and in some hours of its endless existence must burst these fetters in which bodily feebleness has bound it! With this conviction, feebleness has bound it! With this conviction, I don't want any new gown; this one is I at last closed my eyes, after hours of painful

Was ever the like heard! Not to put on mourain' for your poor papa, that's dead and sone, Heaven rest his soul! Oh, but you're a helehild to your father!?

It isn't a pretty gown, Nancy, and papa for the long streamers of smoke which poured through the fissures of my door warned me of our imminent danger. I threw open the door, and saw, to my horror, my mother stand-ing opposite the threshold of the room which had held my father's remains. She held a lighted lamp in her hand, whose spark was dim beside the fearful conflagration it had kindled! The room was a sheet of flame! Bedhat as Namey took her hand, she hesitated, and hangings, window-curtains, and the papers of hoked into my face, with eyes dilating in the

though fired at the same instant! A volume of smoke turned upon and nearly stifled me.
"Mother, for Heaven's sake!" I cried, seiz-

and she litted her tiny finger toward the sky, lathed in the deepest azure of a summer aftermoon.

"Ha, ha!" she laughed, "I've warmed the room! It was so cold and dark in there!"

The maid, aroused by this time, flaw screaming in. But she was bereft of all presence of mind, and added to instead of relieving my I have often thought of the child's philosophy, in calmer hours. When I have seen the last earnings and energies of the "widow and fatherless." taxed to furnish the symbols of grief in a tashionable form; when I have seen counters piled to supply the wealthy with the pomp of shrouded woe, I have turned in disgust from the graceful folds of crape and bombazine, and repeated, with Lulie, "Heaven is not black!" Why do we belie its bright reality?"

Still the custom of a civilized world has its charm, even to the tearful eyes of the true

hair and face thrown into bright relief by con- walls fell in with a crash! The farniture, in general, had been saved; but a heap of red to take this child to the and black embers was all now left me of "the

> . For the National Era. BELL SMITH ABROAD.

THE OLD MASTERS. DEAR FRIEND: I wrote my last in a posi-But when we stood by the portal of "the buse appointed for all living," and I lifted her my own feeling than this beautiful city. tively ill spirit, and it was a fairer picture of is my arms, while the ceffin, with its black, would not re-write a word there put in black sweeping drapery, was lowered into its depths, and white, but only add, that such evils have she gave a piercing scream, and clung to my neck convulsively. "Oh papa—papa! take him away from the earth worm house!" but we have cheap remises and grand old I forced my way through the crowd of staring villagers, and hurried with the trembling trast to our cities, are really regulated. You have but to note the moment of departure, and for forty cents per hour-no more or less-you her face and head fanned and ca-ride much or little, in a carriage not unworthy her, until she coased to shudder, and lay a republican. The second appears to me the grand old remains of a former world and a different race. That the present self-satisfied, opinionated triflers could have been the chillren of simple faith, who reared these solemn tredisposition to insanity that might have temples, is something difficult of belief. One tinged her infant blood, I resolved to shield her, leaves the horrid "Morgue," to be filled with ing at the other—both types of the different races and different times—the one, child-like races and different times—the one, child-like in the docility which could receive, without a murmur, the ills of this world as but so much.

"Certainly I do—very much action!" preparation for one to come—bigoted, per-haps—perhaps blind, yet obedient and trust-ing; the other, wilful, desperate, and unbeliev-

learn. I sighed, collecting my thoughts to give there if possible, some truthful idea of the subject, that should conquer her terror. The river is a great privilege to be within ten minutes of cithor. By referring to "Galignani, you will see that the gallery called that of the Old Massiss wented truth in Possible, some truthful idea of the subject, that should conquer her terror. The river is a great privilege to be within ten minutes of cithor. By referring to "Galignani, you will see that the gallery called that of the Old Massiss wented truth in Possible, some truthful idea of the subject that should conquer her terror. The river is a galleries of the Louvre and Luxembourg. It is a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will see that the gallery called that of the Old Massiss wented truth in the proving the province of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, Christ walking in your will be a fair representation of the sea, C its wented trust in Previdence. At a little distance, a group of lambs were quietly feeding.

"Lulie," I began, "your papa did not speak and, what if they were destroyed to-morrow, a Venus.

"Lulie," I began, "your papa did not speak and, what if they were destroyed to-morrow, a Venus. to you, when you carried those flowers to him, all the gold and genius of the world could not restore. The greater part, I confess, are for o sleep, and mamma told me not to disturb works of immortal genius, that cannot fail to delight and elevate. I go every sumy-day and sit for hours entranced before Murillo's great ed nature, as if disgusted with the world; and, sit for hours entranced before huminos great picture. With the instinct of true genius, the artist brought, without loss of dignity, his great subject within the circle of blessed humanity. The child Jesus and the Holy Virgin are there—and there, too, are the proud, happy, but it has a mouth larger than yours. Why Frisky? No! how curious!" She laughed.
But it has a mouth larger than yours. Why can you talk, and understand what is said to playful babe. As our old master used to tell you, while the lamb cannot?"

She fixed her eyes on the lamb, then dropped thear to the river. Suddenly they dilated, and she exclaimed, "Frisky doesn't know anything, and I do?"

Substitute the substitute of the sex of the head was given to each of these queries, and her eyes were still peering into the clear water, as though the solution lay into the clear water, as though the solution lay. child are of us, and no mother who has felt only hear the phrase "miserable daub,"

into the Cutter was, as should be partied as the parties of the parties as the parties of the parties as the pa the broad little hand upon her neck, can look on this otherwise than through tears.

the soul of a good man lives and is happy far waters, would, ere many days, repay well. A few such pictures as Leutz's "Washington few such pictures as Leutz's "Washington Crossing the Delaware," placed before the Rep-

Sweet mission of childhood! what dark corner of earth has not blessed its visiting! Into what hidden recess of the human heart has it intended to arouse, to convince, or to heal? It carries everywhere the same lesson—the one it so lately learned from the angels:

He who careth for us, little helpless ones, inail He not also care for thee??

The door opened, suddenly, and a nursemaid appeared, holding a child's frock of black crape in her outstretched hand.

"It's here you are, then, Miss Lulie! Oh, I ax yer pardon, sir!" dropping a courtesy at the unexpected sight of a stranger. "Savin' yer presence, sir, it's high time little Miss was dressed for the buryin?. Came here wid yerself Missy, and put on your new gown!"

had gone up into the white clouds and she was going to "'hark for it' all the next day."

"Heaven sare us, Missy! Your ma's crazion intendity on paper either pictures or churches, or the feelings with which they animate me. I know too well the failure eminent authors have accomplished in attempting to put on paper either pictures or churches, or the feelings with which they animate me. I know too well the failure eminent authors have accomplished in attempting to put on paper either pictures or churches, or the feelings with which they animate me. I know too well the failure eminent authors have accomplished in attempting to put on paper either pictures or churches, or the feelings with which they animate me. I know too well the failure eminent authors have accomplished in attempting to put on paper either pictures or churches, or the feelings with which they animate me. I know too well the failure eminent authors have accomplished in attempting to put on paper either pictures or churches, or the feelings with which they animate me. I know too well the failure eminent authors have accomplished in attempting to put on paper either pictures or churches, or the feelings with which they animate me. I know too such a result of strand my little bark on such a result of strand my little bark on such a resu contempt for what he calls cant of criticismthe dilettantism which hange its raptures on a great name, and goes wild over paintings which have long since faded from ordinary observation. It is to be presumed the artist did not set before the world a work requiring the best exercise of the finest eyes to see at all; and we are to presume that the unsparing hand of Time has gradually withdrawn the effort from

Time has gradually withdrawn the effort from our gaze, leaving cant to worship the frame. But this contempt for the false in criticism carries him so far away, that he will not admire what in reality is beautiful. I know there are paintings in the Louvre, by immortal names, and valued at enormous sums, which require the brightest sunshine and the best eyes to trace out forms which have long since followed their great creator into the regions of the dead their great creator into the regions of the dead. A young artist, here pursuing his studies—a true child of genius and friend of ours—has a sad time with D. He cannot realize that such opinions are expressed in earnest, or that they are not born in ignorance. He vibrates between the two, sometimes getting exceedingly angry at what he takes for badinage, and at other periods ascribing the expressions to ig-norance, and kindly undertakes to educate and enlighten. I shall never forget their first visit

to the Gallery of the Louvre. I watched them with much anxiety and considerable amusc-ment. D. was pulled by our wild friend before a picture, and, to see it, pushed like a child into the proper position.

"There, now, what say you to that? Gilding, is it? Call that gilding, if you dare."

"Well, if it is not gilding, what is it?—what is your artist aiming at?—what do you call

But he was interrupted by the furious artist, who began gyrating about the room, sha-

king his hands, and vociferating too violently to speak plainly. He had a way, when excited, of pirouetting round in a sort of dance, which was to me irresistibly funry.

"I say they can hold him—anybody can see that

would kill Moses."
"Nonsense! stuff! you don't know anything

about it. Now, I'll show you we three can hold you up in the same position, and with all "Thank you," responded D., dryly; "I don't

care to be made a martyr of."

But Doctor Bob, with a merry twinkle in his eye, proposed to make a lay figure of the artist, and, seizing him, the three began to stagger over the polished floor, pulling our friend the artist about until they all nearly fell down, and one of the guards on duty into be discouraged in this way; he pulled D. from old master to old master, all the time protesting and lecturing. Ho paused before one, representing an angel flying from a group of astonished people.

"Now, look at that! There is beauty; see the say that fellow with wings was making at least sixty miles an hour; he ought, however,

While the discussion was going on, I had observed this little copyist. He was not higher than my shoulder; he wore a hump back, and the stool, the little man might have saved him

For the National Era. SONG TO SLEEP.

BY LUCY LARCOM. Sweetly still the infant's crying,

Gentle Sleep ! As a closing violet Dreathes away the dew-drops wet, So, its pearly lashes drying. Through them creep!

Soothe the pilgrim worn and weary, Lulling Sleep, Like the autumn wind's low song, Stealing faded boughs among, Whispering to the mountains dreary, While they weep.

Murmur softly to the aged, Blessed Sleep, Like a slow, refreshing rain, Falling on the yellow grain; We, who yet no war have waged, Watch will keep.

Drop thy balm upon the lonely, Holy Sleep, As the dew descends to bless • Palm-trees in the wilderness! Ah! let warm-winged visions only Round them sweep!

On thy still seas met together Happy Sleep! Hear them swell a drowsy hymning; Swans, to dying music swimming, Floating with unruffled feather O'er the deep!

For the National Era. THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND. NO. II.

History has been well defined as philosophy teaching by examples. It presents man under varied aspects; it traces him from barbarism to civilization; it notes the struggles and suf-ferings of that transition; it classifies epochs, and shows the characteristics of those epochs; it paints the rivalries and ambitions of kings, priests, and nobles; the abasement of the peo-ple, their resistance to tyranny, their heroic ef-forts for Freedom, their successes, their roverses, and their ultimate triumph over despotism in the establishment of a representative govern-

Everything is progressive on this earth, and it is among the highest consolations of humanity that we advance from bad to better, from an inferior to a superior civilization. Of this fact we are assured by a retrospective glance at soeiety. Among savages, we see men making war against each other for food, and eating dispate from the graceful folds of crape and bombasine, and repeated, with Lulie, "Heaven is not black!" Why doe we belie its bright realistic plants and service, and saves the folding her there, I listence in any for the footsteps that should come, with mourant. It is soothing to find that one thing more can be done in bahalf of the beloved friend for whom all other labors have ceased. Whether the fashion of this world will ever a mourant of the save from the graceful folds of crape and bombasine, and repeated, with Lulie, "Heaven is the graceful folds of crape and bombasine, and repeated, with Lulie, "Heaven is the graceful folds of crape and bombasine, and repeated, with Lulie, "Heaven is the labor of food, and eating their captives—it is the ear of cannibalism. Next we view the conquerors sparing the lives of their paysen of the fold baroange made them to work for their masters—it is the age of elavery. At the first through the low roof, a wedge of find from whom all other labors have ceased. Whether the fashion of this world; will ever a mount of the produce of the against rapine, appear, and balance in some degree the power of the legislative assembly of the nobles; the home trade increases, and transmarine commerce makes its early essays; knowledge passes from the sole keeping of the church to portions of the laity, and the monopoly of the church control of the church all revolution in the pursuits, habits, and modes "I say they can hold him—anybody can see that—certainly they can—any that—that knows anything—knows that."
"I beg your pardon," responded D., seriously; "in watters of paint and pallet you are quite able to speak; but at a dead lift, my dear fellow, I am at home. And I say, without hesitation, such an attempt to lift as that would hell More?"

al revolution in the pursuits, habits, and modes of thinking, among a people is effected, which, exciting a desire of participating in all affairs of State, gives birth to the Democratic principle. The popular element being introduced into the body politic, the national voice, as distinguished from the voice of classes or sectarianism, is raised against the prerogative of the arcycle of the a

of the crown, the privileges of the aristocracy, and the infalibility of the church. Such was the status of England about the middle of the thirteenth century, when the great body of the people had emerged from the degradation to which they had been reduced by the conquest. Villages and towns were peopled with men almost free. Intermarriages between the Normans and Angle-Saxons had, to a great extent fused the two nations, and softened down the rancor of ancient jealousies and hatreds. There was some activity in the small harbors of those existence a middle class, between the aristocracy and the serfs, and that class was destined to

exercise a most powerful influence on the institutions of the country. Magna Charta was an aristocratic protes against the kingly prerogative; it was a class movement; and if it procured some feeble guar-antees for public liberty, it was simply because it could not have been carried without popular co-operation. The son of John did n profit by the warnings his father had received indolent and dissolute, Henry the Third lavished wealth on foreign favorites, and the people murmured. Then appeared Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was the Cromwell of feudalism. His first policy was to weaken the crown and strengthen the aristocracy, for which purpose he convened a legislative assembly, consisting of twenty-four barons, of whom he was the chief, empowering them by virtue of their supreme authority to reform the abuses or of the divine right of kings, have called that assembly the mad Parliament, but they made some admirable regulations. They ordered that each county should send four knights of

the shire to the easuing Parliament; but as up to this time the better opinion seems to be that there was only one house, it is pretty certain those knights had not a deliberative, but only a consultative voice, without a vote; and that the object of their nomination was to bring them within the pale of the aristocratic circle, and keep them removed from the popular class, whom they nearly touched. This view appears the more correct, as they were simply ordered "to report the grievances of their constituents;" in other words, to make out a case against the

But the mad Parliament did other nets They ordained that three sessions of the Legis-

dered their money on their knees. As a reminiscence of their former humiliation, it may be noted that even now, at the commencement cause those restraints show that the modern and where will be find more instruction than be noted that even now, at the commencement of a new Parliament, the Speaker himself asks liberty of speech from the Sovereign. However, the new legislative assembly soon gained strength and enlarged the sphere of its influence, and Edward the First modelled it into the forms it retained down to the passing of Earl Grey's Reform Bill. The pecuniary necessities of that Sovereign compelled him to make frequent applications to the Commons for subsidies, and these they only granted in coronage for political power. He gave the Commons the means of resistance, which were used in the times of the Stuarts, and which guarantied English liberty. "It is just," said he in one of his writs, "that all should approve what is the interest of all;" and to that memorable document the right of originating money bills in the lower House is to be traced. The House of Lords may reject or cut down the amount of a money bill, but it cannot add

commons. In the controversy between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the point in dispute was the hereditary right to the Crown, called in our days legitimacy. This contest was only a contest of dynasty; and while it raged, the people only changed their mas'ers; and, at the conclusion of the struggle, Parliament was so weakened as to have lost all the power it had gradually acquired since the time of Simon de Montfort. In the civil wars, which lasted thirty years, thirteen pitched battles

od against them, required the strong arms of their bondsmen, and they gained them liberty in exchange for their valor. The conqueror of Bosworth Field seated himself on the throne in presence of the remnant of an impoverished of his long absence from that country; the said nobility, and of an exhausted people.

essential to the full development of later events, which determined the character of the Earl of Waterford.

As to the second, it was resolved, that the act of the 28th of Henry the Eighth doth not only take away the possessions which were given to him at the time of his creation, but also the establishment. On all these points the aristice and the correct place and the correct place are defeading, at others assailing, national liberty. Circumstances arose at this remote period which are still in action and second in the solution to vote against the award of commendation.

After the Journal was read—
Mr. Draw, of Pentsylvania, arose and announced the death of his late colleague, the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, which occurred in this city at 10 o'clock on Monday night. Mr. Draw made this announcement in elequent terms of grief for the loss of a beloved friend, and of condelence with the bereaved family, who mourn the sad event. Mr. Draw condends was therefore simply, should the House do more than the President could be award of commendation.

Russia, Austria, and Prtssia, had protested against the act of Capt. Ingraham, and against th

rent paid by the baronial aristocracy for the estatesthey held. The old peerage was, therefore, estatesthey held. The old peerage was, therefore, strictly territorial, and so it continued to be down to the reign of Richard the Second, for the first streatlen of a peer by patent was made by that monarch in the person of John De Beauchamp, of Holt Castle, who was raised to the dignity of Baron Kidderminster, in Wiltshire with remainder to his heirs male, in the eleventh year of that king. This was a great innovation in the ancient order of things, as

that he chiefs of military leaders, primus inter process, who united their troops under one counand for a special enterprise. The wellkown anecdote of Clovis and the soldier suf-fies to prove the very limited nature of royalty

the amount of a money bill, but it cannot add name, estate, and dignity, or any name of cstate; and oftentimes it is to be seen that when The reign of Henry the Seventh is a grand any lord is called to high estate, and hath not epoch in English history, as it terminates one convenient livelihood to support the same digtransition period, and is the commencement of nity, it induceth great poverty and indigence, another. From the foundation of the House of and causeth oftentimes great extortion, em-Commons, down to the battle of Bosworth, which terminated the civil wars of the White and Red Roses, immense changes were wrought in the relative position of King, Lords, and by the advice of his lords spiritual and temponal tem

of Simon de Montfort. In the civil wars, which lasted thirty years, thirteen pitched battles that the immense tracts of land anciently were fought, besides innunerable forays or skirmishes, a million men perished, eighty princes of the blood royal, and nearly the whole of the old Norman nobility. Of course, trade and industry were nearly strangled, which checked the onward progress of the middle classed depending, as it essentially did, on the accumulation of movable wealth. But in these struggles, the serfs were emachiated. The kings and nobles, as the forains of war turned against them, required the strong arms of Absenteee, held at Dublin on the 10th of May. The ancient feudal resistances, wielded by a confederacy of barons, had become impotent against the prerogative; for, when summoned chief baron, who, after taking into considera-

to put down insurrection, it required little ors, lands, tenements, and other hereditagenius to become an absolute sovereign. Benents in the said act specified."

As to the first point, it was resolved that, forasmuch as it does not appear what defence Despotism was established.

Was requisite, and that the consideration executory was not found by office to be broken as

though one may have a dignity without any possession, ad sustinendum nomen et onus, yet it is very inconvenient that a dignity should be clothed with poverty; and, in cases of writs and such other legal proceedings, he is accountive policy, and also on the electoral and representative system. Nor is this surprising, however little perceived by hasty and superficial thinkers when it is remembered that every inconvenient that a dignity without any possession, ad sustinendum nomen et onus, yet it is very inconvenient that a dignity should be clothed with poverty; and, in cases of writs and such other legal proceedings, he is accounted by presenting a series of resolutions, to the effect that the House has heard with deep emotion the account of the death of Mr. Muhlen-berg; that the House tender to the relatives of the deceased the assurance of that service.

The views of Secretary Marcy were not new this afflicting event; that, as a testimony of the deceased, the memory of the deceased, the memory of the deceased, the members of the House will wear the usual should assume them, and repudiate the Euronation is a continuity, though some links in the chain may be broken and newly welded. The fact it, that the roots and fibros of the feudal institutions penetrated deeply and strongly under the foundations of all the European strongly under the foundations of all the European and the feudal institutions penetrated deeply and strongly under the foundations of all the European at the European strongly under the foundations of all the European at the European interpretation of the House of the House of the House will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of 30 days; that the Clerk of the House be instructed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the paintern of the House will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of 30 days; that the Clerk of the House be instructed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased; that a committee of family of the Speaker, to monarchies, nor have they yet been extirpated. therefore, the act of the 28th of Henry the accompany the remains of the deceased to his The cankered branches, which reared them. Eighth (as all other acts ought to be) shall be late home, in Berks county, Pennsylvania; and to be greeted with cheers. He wished the na regain (as an other acts ought to be) shall be expounded to take away all inconvenience, and, off.

At the conquest, the crown had two main 'bonors and hereditaments,' the dignity itself, sources of revenue-the crown lands and the with the lands given for maintenance of it,

innontion in the ancient order of things, as before that time peers of the realm were summond to Parliament by writ for their lands and baronies, but the introduction of peerages are executive office, it being their duty to see the resolutions were then adopted, and the resolutions were then adopted, and the resolutions were then adopted, and the by ptent changed a territorial into a personal digity. It was a decided blow at feudalism, which had attached legislative power exclusive—

that the laws were enforced and obeyed in their respective neighborhoods. "Those who are earls," says Lord Coke, "have an office of Senate, ... ly the possession of land; at the same time it clarged the prerogative of the crown.

Al the feudal estates, held in capite from the croin, were originally conditional and revocate; for the barbarian tribes of the north, who suberted the throne of the Casars and established the various kingdoms of Europe on the lished the various kingdoms of Europe on the and a coronet, and their body with a robe, in once relative to the Clayton Bulwer treaty. ruis of the Western Empire, enjoyed a very resemblance of counsel; and secondly, they are confiderable degree of liberty. Hereditary girt with a sword, in resemblance that they right was unknown, and kings were no more should be faithful and loyal to defend their prince and country."

To fix a pecuniary standard for the peerage, and exactly settle the amount which should exempt a man from the legal penalties of fies to prove the very limited nature of royalty the early ages. A sacred vase, belonging to be cathedral at Rheims, had been seized with the cathedral at Rheim ther plunder after a battle. Before the spoil "And it is to be known that, as in ancient was divided, Clovis ordered the vase to be set times the senators of Rome were elected a They ordained that three sessions of the Legis lature should be annually held; that a new high sheriff should be annually appointed; that the oustody of castles should no longer be held be laid out for hunting; and prohibited the outly be laid out for hunting; and prohibited the legis with his battle-axe, exclaiming, "Prince, be legis that no more new forcests should be laid out for hunting; and prohibited the country revenues being leased out to contractors. The king was effectually humbled, and now the aristocracy wished to be supreme, but they were opposed by their recent allies, the knighte of shires. Leicester saw his mistake, for the really loved freedom. He appealed to area, defeated the royalists at Lewes, in Sussex, and captured the king and his son, Prince Edward. Triumphant, he vested a provisional (overnment in nine persons, to be selected by simelf, the Earl of Gloucester, and the Bishe of Chichester, or any two of them. But P saw the policy of basing his power on a wife foundation.

in the history of the race from which his fore-fathers sprang? It is wrong to anticipate, but the case, that it was necessary, in writing, perhaps the writer may be permitted to state to those who honor this series with perusal, that

fore ratifying it, to exclude that presumption. Mr. Clayton. I will take up your gauntlet.

poned until to-morrow.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Sccretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from Messrs. Gorman and Young, commissioners appointed to inves-tigate the charges alleged against Alexander Ramsey, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Minnesota. Referred, and ordered to be

Mr. Fish presented the memorial of H. K. Brown, praying that he may be allowed to take certain pieces of condemned brass cannon, duras and to the Protectorate of the Mosquitz to enable him to cast an equestrian statue of Washington in the city of New York

Mr. Mallory gave notice of a bill to repeal the tonnage duty on Spanish vessels. Mr. Seward presented memorials, asking that an exposé may be made of the tax collected on coasting vessels under the act of 1797.

Mr. Gwin, from the Committee on Finance,

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Jones, of Iowa, calling for a statement of the expenditures made under the appropriations of 1852 for the improvement of Western rivers and harbors, was taken up, and agreed to. On motion by Mr. Dawson, it was ordered that so much of the message of the President as related to the District of Columbia be referred to the Committee on the District of Colum-

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of the Hen. Mr. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania; which

was taken up.
Mr. Brodhead addressed the Senate in appropriate terms upon the merits of his deceased friend and colleague, and submitted the usual resolutions of respect.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives, Jan. 10, 1854. luded in appropriate and affecting terms to the recent death of a member of this body, and to whose hearts bleed under the affliction they

members of the House will wear the usual four members be appointed by the Speaker, to that, as a further mark of respect, the House

do now adjourn.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, followed, and sources of revenue—the crown lands and the feudal dues; these latter being in the nature of rent paid by the baronial aristocracy for the central dues to the king, and the dignity is extinct tribute to the worth of the deceased, who was estates they held. The old necrose was therefore

Delaware.

He said that the documents laid before the

terms did include all the British settlementand therefore it was necessary to expressly ex-clude that interpretation; or that the treaty raised so strong a presumption that such was

AGENTS

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly

Agents are entitled to fitty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber, except in the case of clais.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will critice the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months: a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months: a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should

is not necessary that the members of a club should

citics named:
H. B. Knight, 48 Beckman street, New York.
Wm. Alcorn, 826 Lombard street Philadelphia.
G. W. Light, 8 Cornhill, Boston.
J. A. Innis, Salem, Marsachusetts.
Caleb H. Wells, Worcester, Massachusetts.

ceive their papers at the same port office.

The following gentlemen will not us agants in the

Mr. Cass quoted several sentences from Mr Clayton's speech, in which be referred slight ingly and disparagingly of the geographical learning of himself and some of his friends, and said those remarks by the Senator were as much out of place as they were in bad taste. He elaborated at great length the point that the terms of the treaty did embrace the whole of Central America, including the British Honduras, and that the Government of Great Britain so understood the treaty, and hence requir-

ed, before ratifying it, an express stipulation excepting the Honduras.

The question of title did not necessarily arise in the matter at all, but simply, were the British excluded by the trenty from those settlements, no matter what their title? He held that the condition placed by Great Britain, acquiesced in by the American Government would entirely absolve the British Government in holding their possessions in defiance of the treaty, though it did not affect the question of

He then entered into an examination of the coast. He reviewed the whole history of these possessions, quoting largely from the various treaties on the subject between England and Spain, and from the diplomatic rotes, commentaries, and despatches, of English Miniters and Ambassadors. He of course held that the English had no shadow of right to any political authority over either. He reviewed very fully the papers of Lord Clarendon and the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Harding, and contrasted their positions as to the construction of

After he had concluded, Mr. Clayton obtained the floor, and the subject was postponed till to-morrow. After a short Executive session, the Senate

House of Representatives, Jan 11, 1854. A report was received from the Treasury Department, enclosing a statement of the ex-

penditure of the contingent fund. A report was also received from the War Department, enclosing a statement of expendifor the national armories.

e House resumed the consideration of the resolutions proposing a vote of thanks and a gold medal to Captain Ingraham. Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, was gratified that no opposition had been manifested to the ex-

pression of the approval of the House of the conduct of Captain Ingraham; and he thought the Secretary of State was equally fortunate with Captain I. He supported the substitute resolutions proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and defended that committee from the charge of having waived the expression of any principle desirable to be avowed. The committee had concluded that the not of Capt. Ingraham was itself a principle. It did not avow that Koszta was an American citizen, The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Slicer, delivered an arnest and impressive prayer, in which he al. humanity, and nationality by virtue of hi recent death of a member of this body, and to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, not believe it right to force all who could not approve the whole political ground assumed

should assume them, and repudiate the Euro

mate duty before it—that of commending an action that had in every clame caused our flag world should know that it would be sustained Mr. Disney, of Ohio, argued at length in op

more platform, on which all could stand.
He thought this was not the appropriate way in
which to originate diplomatic principles; that
the resolutions of thanks and the reward of a medal were sufficient for this body. The committee had done well, and he wished to see its substitute resolutions adopted.

which he deemed open to criticism, was that in which it is asserted that it was optional with Mr. Cass then addressed the Senate. He said that last spring he was called suddenly to thought there was no eption about it. The his home from the Senate, and while he was duty of protection was incombent. A pledge, absent his views in relation to the subject, ex- to that effect was given in the pressed openly in the Senate some time previously, had been so much misunderstood and misrepresented, that he would take this opportunity of replying to the honorable Senator from receive the commendation of the Legislature of his country therefor. That our Government Senate during the past session disclosed the had not claimed too much, might be read in the fact that Austria had yielded. He would not dampen the effect already produced by do-

He had taken occasion to state that he never would have voted for the treaty, had he so unstructions of Mr. Bayly replied to the question, whether, if Captain Ingraham had acted under the instructions of Mr. Brown, our consultations of Mr. Brown, and the structions of Mr. Brown and the structions of Mr. Brown and the structions stantinople, why should not Mr. Brown, and that Mr. Brown deserved commendation, and he would yet see that he should receive it but being in civil life he could be promoted

SISTER.

the unexpected sight of a stranger. "Savin' yer presence, sir, it's high time little Miss was dressed for the buryin'. Come here wid yerself. Missy, and put on your new gown!"

she answered, laying her cheek to thinking.

It must have been two o'clock, when I started the sound of a

Put on the dress, little Lulie," said I, lifting her forward, and looking firmly into her Put it on, for the sake of your she shd from my knee, without resisting;

churchyard ?" I asked, as the elergyman, in home" I had toiled to give my parents! the course of our brief conversation, made a reupon-one of her ages?" he answered. "No thinking being is too young to learn much of the mystery of Death. Eulatie, should you like to follow your dear father to his grave?

re into a little grove just behind the close by the bank of the stream. nick throbbing told of her fragile, nervous or-

Your papa—our papa is in Heaven, I told a little sister! said I, as gently as possible.

Dd they take him out of that dreadful be shaded her eyes with both hands, and gave I keenly into the clouds above. "Mamma and he would be a great angel, with white wings: but, oh, it seared me so when they put him in there! It was like a story mamma told me in the night, when she lighted the